

1 December 1995

Force Development

TRADOC SCENARIOS FOR COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS

Summary. This regulation establishes U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the management of scenarios used to support TRADOC combat developments.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all TRADOC elements, to include Headquarters (HQ) TRADOC staff, major subordinate commands, centers, schools, battle labs, and activities. For purposes of this regulation, the term "proponent TRADOC labs, centers and schools" includes the Army Medical Department (AMEDD). Agencies outside TRADOC should follow the policies described in this regulation when requesting scenario support from TRADOC.

Supplementation. U.S. Army TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC) may supplement this regulation. TRADOC prohibits further supplementation without prior approval of HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-BP.

Suggested improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments (DCSCD). Send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-BP, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000. Suggested improvements may also be submitted using DA Form 1045 (Army Ideas for Excellence Program (AIEP) Proposal).

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*This regulation supersedes TRADOC Reg 71-4, 31 July 1989.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose. This regulation establishes general management policies, procedures, and responsibilities for planning, development, approval, release, and use of scenarios and scenario material for TRADOC studies and analyses. It applies to TRADOC scenarios developed and used to support studies and analyses for combat developments.

1-2. References. Appendix A contains a listing of the required and related publications.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms. The glossary contains abbreviations and explanations of special terms used in this regulation.

1-4. Responsibilities.

a. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), and field operating agencies.

(1) HQDA provides guidance for TRADOC scenario activities to HQ TRADOC.

(2) HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (HQDA DCSINT) provides necessary threat guidance and coordinates approval of combat development scenarios when appropriate.

(3) HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), develops U.S. theater force structure.

(4) Director, Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA), compiles and distributes the Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions (AFPDA) and provides information on CAA-developed theater-level scenarios.

(5) Commandant, U.S. Army War College (AWC), provides consultant services to TRADOC in the development of friendly campaign plans and theater scenarios.

(6) Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC), applies

TRADOC scenarios to testing and evaluations.

b. HQ TRADOC.

(1) Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments (DCSCD) is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for TRADOC scenarios. The DCSCD provides headquarters staff supervision for development, approval, and use of TRADOC scenarios; ensures the joint nature of warfighting is addressed; reviews and approves for CG, TRADOC, standard Theater Resolution Scenarios (TRS) and Low Resolution Scenarios (LRS); selects the course of action of a TRADOC standard LRS; coordinates requirements for TRADOC TRS with HQDA DCSOPS and CAA; develops requirements and allocates resources as appropriate; and coordinates development of and publishes a Scenario Production Plan. The Director, Battle Lab Integration, Technology and Concepts Directorate, ODCSCD, executes scenario responsibilities of DCSCD and coordinates scenario activities for TRADOC. Force Development Directorate (FDD) develops and coordinates the friendly force structure (less combat service support).

(2) Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT) is the TRADOC executive agent for development of the threat portion of standard theater, low, and high resolution scenarios. The Threat Support Directorate (TSD) executes this responsibility. The Security Directorate is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for the release of scenario material to foreign nationals.

(3) Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine (DCSDOC) is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for doctrinal accuracy and sufficiency of TRADOC scenarios.

(4) Deputy Chief of Staff for Training (DCST) is the HQ TRADOC staff proponent for application of scenarios to training evaluations, studies, simulations, and exercises.

c. Director, TRAC, is the TRADOC executive agent for development of scenarios for use in studies and

analyses. This includes coordinating scenario activities with HQ TRADOC, proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools, HQDA, CAA, AWC, U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), CINCs, other services, and other major commands and study agencies. Director, TRAC, approves TRADOC high resolution scenarios (HRS), certifies the modification of standard scenarios (i.e., excursion scenarios), and certifies the loading of scenarios into various models. The Director, Scenario and Wargaming Center (TRAC-SWC), executes the scenario responsibilities for Director, TRAC.

d. CG, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), develops, coordinates, and approves combat service support (CSS) scenario inputs within their area of expertise and incorporates input from the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) and Soldier Support Institute.

e. CG, Combined Arms Center, reviews U.S. doctrine and operational concepts used in standard low resolution scenarios.

f. Commandant, AMEDD, develops, coordinates, and approves scenario inputs within the AMEDD area of expertise and forwards these to CASCOM for incorporation into CSS scenario inputs.

g. Directors, TRADOC Battle Labs, develop, coordinate, and provide input to TRAC for integration into scenario developments.

h. Commanders, TRADOC centers and schools, develop, coordinate, and approve proponent inputs and forward these to TRAC for integration into scenario developments.

i. Director, AMSAA, provides systems performance data and the methodology for utilizing the data in combat models. Director, AMSAA, upon request, provides reviews of data for particular study efforts to ensure that data and methodologies are up to date with the current system capabilities.

j. This regulation delineates additional specific responsibilities in chapters 3 and 4.

Chapter 2 Scenario Definitions

2-1. Definition.

a. A scenario is a graphic and narrative description of the area, environment (geographical setting), means (political, economic, social, and military) and events of a hypothetical conflict during a future time frame.

b. A scenario reflects currently approved assumptions; the red, blue, and unaligned force structures, terrain, weather, operational art, and tactics. The blue force structure usually reflects the last year of the current program objective memorandum (POM). The red force structure usually is a threat projection four (4) years beyond the current POM to provide for the time lag associated with fielding blue systems.

c. A scenario portrays approved doctrinal and emerging operational concepts in selected situations under simulated conditions.

2-2. Purpose of scenarios. TRADOC will "...conduct wargames to assist in evaluating materiel systems, force designs, and battlefield effectiveness" (AR 10-87). A scenario is a tool which supports the evaluation of Army doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers. It supports the Concept Based Requirements System (CBRS) by providing a framework for assessing the capabilities of U.S. forces and equipment under specified situations; identifying potential improvements to Army, joint and multinational service doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers; and evaluating proposed concepts and changes to the Army.

2-3. TRADOC standard scenario. A TRADOC standard scenario is an approved base case scenario which portrays approved doctrinal and emerging operational concepts.

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TRADOC standard scenarios provide consistency and reduce bias by providing a common framework for all TRADOC combat developments efforts. TRADOC standard scenarios result from detailed developments, coordination, review, and approval by TRADOC agencies and senior leadership. TRADOC standard scenarios depict operations across the entire range of military operations from operations other than war (OOTW) to war at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. A complete TRADOC standard scenario contains the following elements:

a. Red operational scenario. This element describes threat forces' general and specific situations prior to simulated combat or wargaming. It describes global conditions during the buildup to armed conflict; threat strategic and theater plan, including air, naval, and special purpose forces; and operational and tactical orders and plans for threat forces involved in the conflict. It also includes considerations of geographic setting (weather, climate, topography, vegetation), health hazards, transportation facilities, and other locational and operational elements. When appropriate, this operational scenario will also address those unaligned or independent forces which may oppose red, blue, or both forces.

b. Blue operational scenario. This element describes friendly forces' general and specific situations prior to simulated combat or wargaming. It describes the same aspects contained in the red operational scenario from the friendly force perspective.

c. Dynamic scenario. Describes the wargaming of threat and friendly forces described in the red and blue operational scenarios. It describes initial positions of forces and appropriate model constraints and assumptions; periodic summaries which describe the dynamics of battle through narrative, graphics, and descriptive statistics; and significant observations made during the wargaming.

2-4. Scenario resolution. Scenario resolution describes the level of detail portrayed in a scenario and also the size of the force upon which the scenario focuses.

a. Theater resolution scenario (TRS). A TRS focuses on the global and theater military operations. The scenario describes a global road to war, red and blue theater campaign plans, and simulation of theater military operations. The simulation describes the wargame with resolution down to the level of blue brigade and red equivalent.

b. Low resolution scenario (LRS). The blue operational scenario focuses on blue corps and division operations within the context of the blue theater campaign plan. The red operational scenario focuses on comparable red force operations within the context of the red theater campaign plan. The dynamic scenario describes the wargame with resolution down to the level of blue battalion and red equivalent.

c. High resolution scenario (HRS). A HRS depicts blue brigade or lower level situations in a given location and time frame against appropriate red forces. Specific incidents or phases of a single theater or LRS form the basis for a HRS. A HRS describes a tactical engagement between red and blue forces with resolution down to squad or individual vehicle level.

2-5. Excursion scenario. This type of scenario is a modification to a TRADOC standard scenario certified by TRAC and approved for use in a specific study as the study's base case.

2-6. Scenario Production Plan.

This is TRADOC's projection of collective scenario development for the following year. It is also the tasking document for TRADOC activities to conduct scenario developments. The plan identifies the following:

a. Which standard scenarios TRADOC will produce.

b. Which organizations will participate in scenario development.

c. What the long lead-time requirements (digitized terrain, system and munitions performance data, threat TOE, etc.) are.

d. When TRADOC requires completion of TRS, LRS and HRS.

e. What the general characteristics of each standard scenario (geographic setting, time frame, desired operations, etc.) are.

Chapter 3 Scenario Development

3-1. General. This chapter describes policies, responsibilities, coordination, and approvals necessary to plan and develop TRADOC standard and excursion scenarios.

3-2. Development of Scenario Production Plan. DCSCD is responsible for developing the Scenario Production Plan. TRAC and TSD will assist DCSCD by providing information on their developmental capabilities. DCSCD will coordinate with HQDA agencies, to include CAA, and the proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and activities to assess scenario needs to support combat developments studies and analyses and resource availability. The Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) sets forth the DOD strategy, plans, and programs which drive the development of TRADOC standard scenarios.

3-3. Standard TRS development.

a. Responsibility. CAA is the primary developer of TRS. When CAA has not developed nor is planning to develop a particular TRS, HQ TRADOC will direct TRAC to develop a TRS to satisfy a TRADOC requirement. When TRADOC analytical needs cannot be fully met by CAA work, DCSCD will direct TRAC to supplement or modify CAA theater scenarios. Under such circumstances, TRAC develops each standard TRS using HQ TRADOC guidance, the DPG Illustrative Planning Scenarios (IPS), AFPDA, and (where reasonable and feasible) CAA's theater scenario work. DCSCD will provide additional guidance as

required. TSD assists TRAC by developing the red campaign plan based upon guidance from DA DCSINT and by providing threat support during simulation of opposing operations plans. After initial coordination by DCSCD, TRAC coordinates with the appropriate CINC and other services. Other agencies support this development as requested by TRAC.

b. Tasking. The Scenario Production Plan identifies which TRS to produce and provides guidance for each development. The guidance will include assumptions, restrictions, objectives, and specific information requirements (geographic setting, force structure dates, forces available, number of gaming days, etc.). HQ TRADOC will provide additional guidance as required.

c. Concept Paper. TRAC will prepare a scenario concept paper for each scenario for approval by the DCSCD. The paper describes the road to war, the theater environment, national objectives, desired end states, forces involved, assumptions and limitations, and theater level military missions and tasks. The concept paper and, consequently, the TRS will address the entire operation from deployment through conflict to redeployment. It also provides a brief outline of a likely campaign option that might be taken by the U.S. theater commander in executing those missions. The DCSCD, for the CG TRADOC, is the approval authority of the concept.

d. Scenario development plan. TRADOC will treat production of a TRS as a major study effort. Subsequent to approval of the concept paper, TRAC will prepare and coordinate a scenario development plan for each scenario for approval by the Director, TRAC. The plan will address developmental methods and procedures, agency responsibilities, and a milestone schedule for production and review.

e. Data requirements. TSD provides TRAC with the red force structure. TSD will publish a set of TOEs for the red force structure for each scenario year. DCSCD (FDD) and CASCOM provide TRAC with the blue force structure (coordinated

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with the proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools). TRADOC coordinates with HQDA to obtain the necessary weapon system data and ammunition data for the required scenario force years. AMSAA provides system performance data in accordance with TRADOC Reg 5-2. TRAC obtains modeling data from proponent TRADOC centers, schools, and other agencies.

f. Red campaign plan development. TSD, assisted by other agencies as required, completes development of the red campaign plan. This development results in fully developed mission statements, commanders intent, and detailed force descriptions. HQDA DCSINT facilitates DIA validation of the completed red campaign plan.

g. Blue campaign plan development. TRAC, assisted by proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, and schools as required, completes development of the blue campaign plan. CASCOM coordinates the development of COSCOM/DISCOM plans with proponent TRADOC centers and schools. USAWC reviews blue campaign plan as necessary.

h. Dynamic scenario development. TRAC inputs the red and blue campaign plans to an appropriate theater model. TRAC may request support from other agencies. Director, TRAC, reviews and approves simulation results.

i. Final actions. TRAC briefs the scenario to CG, CAC, and CG, CASCOM, for information and concurrence. DCSCD, for CG TRADOC, reviews the completed TRS and, if confirmed as a reasonable and representative setting for combat, approves the TRS as a TRADOC standard scenario. TRAC publishes the TRS to support study users.

j. Appendix B, figure B-1, illustrates the development of a standard TRS. Each scenario will meet the operating standards in appendix C.

3-4. Standard LRS development.

a. Responsibility. TRAC develops each standard LRS. TSD assists TRAC by developing the red

operational scenario and by providing threat support during simulation of opposing operations plans. Other agencies support this development as requested by TRAC.

b. Tasking. The Scenario Production Plan identifies which LRS to produce and provides guidance for each development. The guidance will include assumptions, restrictions, objectives, and specific information requirements (geographic setting, force structure dates, forces available, number of gaming days, etc.). HQ TRADOC will provide additional guidance as required.

c. Theater perspective. If no TRS precedes development of the LRS, TRAC will develop the theater perspective using the DPG IPS and the AFPDA as the basis. DCSCD will provide additional guidance as required. TSD will assist TRAC in preparing a realistic and reasonable theater overview from the threat perspective. TRAC will coordinate with the geographic CINC and other services for input on campaign planning procedures and Joint Mission Essential Task List. TRAC publishes the theater perspective as part of the Operational Scenario.

d. Concept Paper. TRAC will prepare a scenario concept paper for each scenario for approval by the DCSCD. It describes the road to war, the theater environment, national objectives and desired end states, forces involved, assumptions and limitations, and corps level military missions and tasks. It also provides a brief outline of a likely campaign option that might be taken by the U.S. corps commander in executing those missions. The DCSCD, for the CG TRADOC, is the approval authority of the concept.

e. Scenario development plan. TRADOC will treat production of an LRS as a major study effort. Subsequent to approval of the concept paper, TRAC will prepare and coordinate a scenario development plan for each scenario and submit it for approval by Director, TRAC. The plan will address developmental methods and procedures, agency responsibilities, and a milestone schedule for production and review.

f. Data requirements. TSD provides TRAC with the red force structure. TSD will publish a set of TOEs for the red force structure. DCSCD (FDD) and CASCOS provide TRAC with the blue force structure (coordinated with the proponent TRADOC battle lab, centers and schools). TRADOC coordinates with HQDA to obtain the necessary weapon system data and ammunition data for the required scenario force years. AMSAA provides system performance data in accordance with TRADOC Reg 5-2. TRAC obtains digitized terrain data from appropriate sources. TRAC obtains other modeling data from proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and other agencies.

g. Course of Action. TSD and TRAC develop red and blue courses of action (COA). They coordinate COA with TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools, HQ TRADOC, CINCs, and sister services, as required. The DCSCD will select the blue COA.

h. Red operational scenario development. TSD, assisted by other agencies as required, completes development of the red operational scenario. HQDA DCSINT reviews the completed red operational scenario to insure that scenario context, TOEs, weapons, munitions and sensors are derived from currently approved DIA sources. HQDA DCSINT further coordinates for DIA validation.

i. Blue operational scenario development. TRAC, assisted by proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools as required, completes development of the blue operational scenario. Proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools produce supporting plans and annexes. CASCOS coordinates the development of COSCOM/DISCOM plans with proponent TRADOC centers and schools. CG, CAC, reviews and approves the completed blue operational scenario, which is published by TRAC as part of the Operational Scenario.

j. Dynamic scenario development. TRAC inputs the red and blue operational scenarios to an appropriate model. TRAC may request support from other agencies. Director, TRAC, reviews and approves

simulation results. TRAC will brief simulation results to CG, CAC, CG, CASCOS, and HQ TRADOC DCSs.

k. Final actions. DCSCD, for CG, TRADOC, reviews the completed LRS and, if confirmed as a reasonable and representative setting for combat, approves the LRS as a TRADOC standard scenario. TRAC then documents and publishes the dynamic scenario and an executive summary to support study users.

l. Appendix B, figure B-2, illustrates the development of a standard LRS. Each scenario will meet the operating standards in appendix C.

3-5. Standard HRS development.

a. Responsibility. TRAC manages the production of each standard HRS. Designated proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, and schools develop the blue and red operational scenarios. Other schools provide their expertise (fire support, engineer, air defense, etc.) to produce supporting plans and annexes and support simulation.

b. Tasking. The Scenario Production Plan identifies the number and type of HRSs from a given theater and which proponent TRADOC school will develop each HRS. TRADOC will develop each HRS from a completed and approved standard TRS or LRS. The HRS development plan, produced by TRAC, addresses procedures, responsibilities, and milestones for a set of HRSs.

c. Theater perspective. If no TRS or LRS precedes the development of the HRS, TRAC will develop the theater perspective using the DPG IPS and the AFPDA as the basis. DCSCD will provide additional guidance as required. TSD will assist TRAC in preparing a realistic and reasonable theater piece from the threat perspective. TRAC publishes the theater perspective as part of the Operational Scenario.

d. HRS guidance package. TSD and TRAC jointly develop and coordinate an individual HRS guidance package for the designated proponent school or battle lab which outlines the general and special

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situations. It includes assumptions, unit locations, system strengths, higher headquarters intent, course of action, and orders. Director, TRAC, approves the HRS guidance package. TRAC distributes HRS guidance package to the proponent school or battle lab six weeks prior to preliminary gaming.

e. Data requirements. The TRS or LRS provides TRAC and TSD with force structure data. If this scenario is not sufficiently detailed or does not exist, TSD provides the red force structure. FDD and CASCOM provide TRAC with the blue force structure. TRADOC coordinates with HQDA to obtain the necessary weapon system data and ammunition data for the required scenario force years. AMSAA provides system performance data in accordance with TRADOC Reg 5-2. TRAC obtains digitized terrain data from appropriate sources. TRAC obtains foreign force structure and tactical employment information from TSD. TRAC obtains other modeling data from proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers, schools, and other agencies.

f. Proponent battle lab or school actions. The proponent school or battle lab uses the HRS guidance package and input from other schools to develop red and blue operational scenarios which contain the blue concept of operations and draft blue/red operations orders. The proponent school or battle lab reviews and approves the blue concept of operations and draft blue operations orders. TSD reviews and approves the draft red operations orders.

g. Simulation and final actions. TRAC and TSD supervise interactive simulation by representatives of proponent TRADOC battle labs, centers and schools and prepare the dynamic scenario.

h. The Director, TRAC, reviews the simulation, verifies that the HRS provides a reasonable base case setting, and approves it as a TRADOC standard scenario. TRAC publishes the scenario in an appropriate format.

i. Appendix B, figure B-3, outlines the development of a standard HRS. Each scenario will meet the operating standards in appendix C.

3-6. Excursion and other scenario development.

a. The study plan (see 4.3(b)), coordinated with DCSCD, will identify the requirement for an excursion scenario and list the modifications to the standard scenario (e.g., systems, munitions, force structures). Normally, personnel within the study team will develop the excursion scenario in coordination with TSD.

b. The development process and timelines will vary with amount of modifications required by a given study. Developments requiring more than two (2) professional staff years will require approval from DCSCD.

c. Upon completion of this development, the study director will submit the excursion scenario to TRAC for certification.

d. Studies may require a scenario for which a standard or excursion scenario is unavailable or inappropriate. The study director will submit an action plan to DCSCD through TRAC for approval of this development. This scenario will require certification.

Chapter 4 Use of Scenarios

4-1. General. This chapter describes policies and procedures which provide support to users of TRADOC scenarios.

4-2. Release of TRADOC scenarios.

a. Director, TRAC, is the TRADOC authority for release of scenario information to Department of Defense (DOD) agencies and activities, other government agencies, and contracting officers. Contractors with a valid requirement for scenario information can request access through their contracting officer.

b. TRAC makes initial distribution of the TRADOC standard

scenario, then submits the scenario to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) for subsequent distribution to DOD agencies and contracting officers. Other government agencies and foreign nationals will forward requests to Director, TRAC, ATTN: ATRC-TD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-5200.

c. TRAC will not release TRADOC scenario material to foreign nationals without specific authorization by the TRADOC DCSINT, ATIN-S-DIS. TRAC will not release TRADOC scenario material that is labeled "not releasable to contractors" without prior approval by the TRADOC DCSINT.

d. TRAC will not release TRADOC standard scenario material or portions thereof for distribution prior to final approval by CG, TRADOC (for TRS and LRS) and Director, TRAC (for HRS). Scenario material does not include force structure, terrain data, or system performance data provided by other agencies to TRAC. TRAC will not release excursion scenario material until it receives certification and the parent standard scenario is approved. Exceptions to this policy may be obtained in writing from the final scenario approval authority.

e. Agencies requiring TRADOC scenario material will submit their request to DTIC (refer to Defense Logistics Agency Handbook 4185.8). TRADOC agencies having access to a school or technical library should initiate DTIC requests through the library. Agencies may obtain further information by writing CDR, DTIC, ATTN: DTIC-FDRB, Cameron Station, building 5, Alexandria, VA 22304-6145.

4-3. Study use of scenarios.

a. Selection. The selection of a scenario for use in a particular study is the responsibility of the study sponsor. TRADOC studies will use standard scenarios to the maximum extent possible. Prior to selection, the study sponsor will review the TRAC Scenario Gist Book to determine which scenarios are available. The study sponsor should then review the published scenario reports to determine the

applicability of the scenario to the study issues.

b. Study plan. The study or analytical plan will contain information on what scenarios the study will use, the development process used for excursion scenarios, and the certification process. It must clearly identify agency responsibilities and resources for the development and certification of excursion or other scenarios. The study or analytical plan will include milestones for development, review, and certification of the excursion or other scenario(s).

c. Scenario certification.

(1) Study agencies which develop excursions or other scenarios will submit the scenarios to TRAC-SWC for certification. Agencies should coordinate certification requirements with TRAC early in the process to ensure timely completion.

(2) Before analysis begins in a study, TRAC will coordinate with TSD and doctrinal proponents to review and certify the scenario to ensure that a reasonable conflict exists and that it meets the operating standards in appendix C. Director, AMSAA, upon request, provides reviews of data for particular study efforts to ensure that data and methodologies are up to date with the current system capabilities.

(3) TRAC will verify the adaptation and implementation of the scenario for use in the study model(s) to ensure that the model(s) simulate(s) actions specified in the standard scenario.

(4) The Director, TRAC-SWC, certifies excursion or other scenarios developed by the study team.

4-4. Annual review of scenarios.

DCSCD will conduct an annual review of all TRADOC standard scenarios with TRAC, CGSC, DCSINT, CASCOC, and CAC to ensure each scenario is still a valid base case situation for combat developments. The review follows the operating standards in

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appendix C. DCSCD approves the recommendations.

4-5. TRADOC Scenario Gists. This pamphlet describes all approved TRADOC standard scenarios, excursion scenarios, and scenarios in development. The pamphlet will also contain a list of valid and rescinded scenarios. TRAC updates this booklet annually after the annual review of scenarios.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 5-5
Army Studies and Analysis

DLAH 4185.8
Handbook for the Users of the
Defense Technical Information Center

DODD 5000.1
Defense Acquisition

DODI 5000.2
Defense Acquisition Management
Policies and Procedures

DOD 5000.2-M
Defense Acquisition Management
Documentation and Reports

TRADOC Reg 11-8
TRADOC Studies and Analyses

TRADOC Scenario Gists

Section II Related Publications

AR 5-11
Army Model and Simulation Management
Program

AR 5-14
Management of Contracted Advisory
and Assistance Services

AR 10-87
Major Army Commands in the
Continental United States

AR 70-1
Army Acquisition Policy

AR 71-9
Materiel Objectives and Requirements

AR 380-5
DA Information Security Program

AR 381-11
Threat Support to U.S. Army Force,
Combat, and Materiel Development

AR 381-19
Intelligence Dissemination and
Production Support

DA Pam 5-5
Guidance for Army Study Sponsors,
Sponsor's Study Directors, Study
Advisory Groups, and Contracting
Officers

TRADOC Reg 5-2
Data Support for U.S. Army Training
and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
Studies

TRADOC Reg 5-3
The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine
Command (TRADOC) Study Program

TRADOC Reg 5-11
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine
Command (TRADOC) Models and
Simulations (MS)

TRADOC Reg 10-5
Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and
Doctrine Command

TRADOC Reg 10-41
Mission Assignments

TRADOC Reg 11-15
Concept Based Requirements System

TRADOC Reg 11-16
Developing and Managing Concepts

TRADOC Reg 381-1
Threat Management

TRADOC Pam 11-8
Studies and Analysis Handbook

TRADOC Pam 381-3
Threat Support Handbook for Materiel
Acquisition

Appendix B Illustrated Scenario Process

B-1. TRS development and approval process.

Figure B-1 shows an example of the
specific steps from paragraph 3-3

regarding the development and approval of a standard TRS.

B-2. LRS development and approval process.

Figure B-2 shows an example of the specific steps from paragraph 3-4 regarding the development and approval of a standard LRS.

B-3. HRS development and approval process.

Figure B-3 shows an example of the specific steps from paragraph 3-5 regarding the development and approval of a standard HRS.

**Appendix C
Operating Standards**

C-1. Operating standards for TRADOC standard scenarios. A standard scenario must--

- a. Be derived from a DPG IPS.
- b. Reflect senior level guidance and approval.
- c. Depict joint and combined operations, as applicable.
- d. Use a DIA validated threat.
- e. Employ blue forces using approved operational concepts consistent with those described in TRADOC Pamphlet 525-5, FM 100-5, and Joint Publication 3.0.
- f. Employ red and unaligned forces using their doctrine.
- g. Depict conflict situations consistent with approved concepts and doctrine.
- h. Be developed from a higher level scenario.
- i. Be consistent with its parent scenario.
- j. Consider military aspects of weather, climate, topography, vegetation, and other locational features.

C-2. Operating standards for excursion scenarios. An excursion scenario must--

a. Depict appropriate conflict situations consistent with approved concepts and doctrine.

b. Be developed from a standard scenario.

c. Employ blue forces using Operations doctrine or Force XXI Operations concepts, and approved operational concepts of each service unless the study is examining new operational concepts.

d. Employ red and unaligned forces using their doctrine.

e. Consider military aspects of weather, climate, topography, vegetation, and other locational features.

f. Reflect only those modifications required to address study issues.

g. Not bias the study results; simulation results are comparable to other studies.

h. Receive TRADOC's review and certification for blue force doctrinal consistency, and TSD's approval for threat consistency.

i. Receive study sponsor approval for use in the specific study.

C-3. Operating standards for annual review. A scenario must--

- a. Be derived from the DPG IPS.
- b. Depict a realistic conflict situation.
- c. Use assumptions which are reasonable and valid.
- d. Employ red and blue forces using appropriate doctrine or emerging overarching concepts.
- e. Use approved red and blue force structures.
- f. Have sufficient documentation available for use in studies.
- g. Be unique in that no replacement scenario is available.

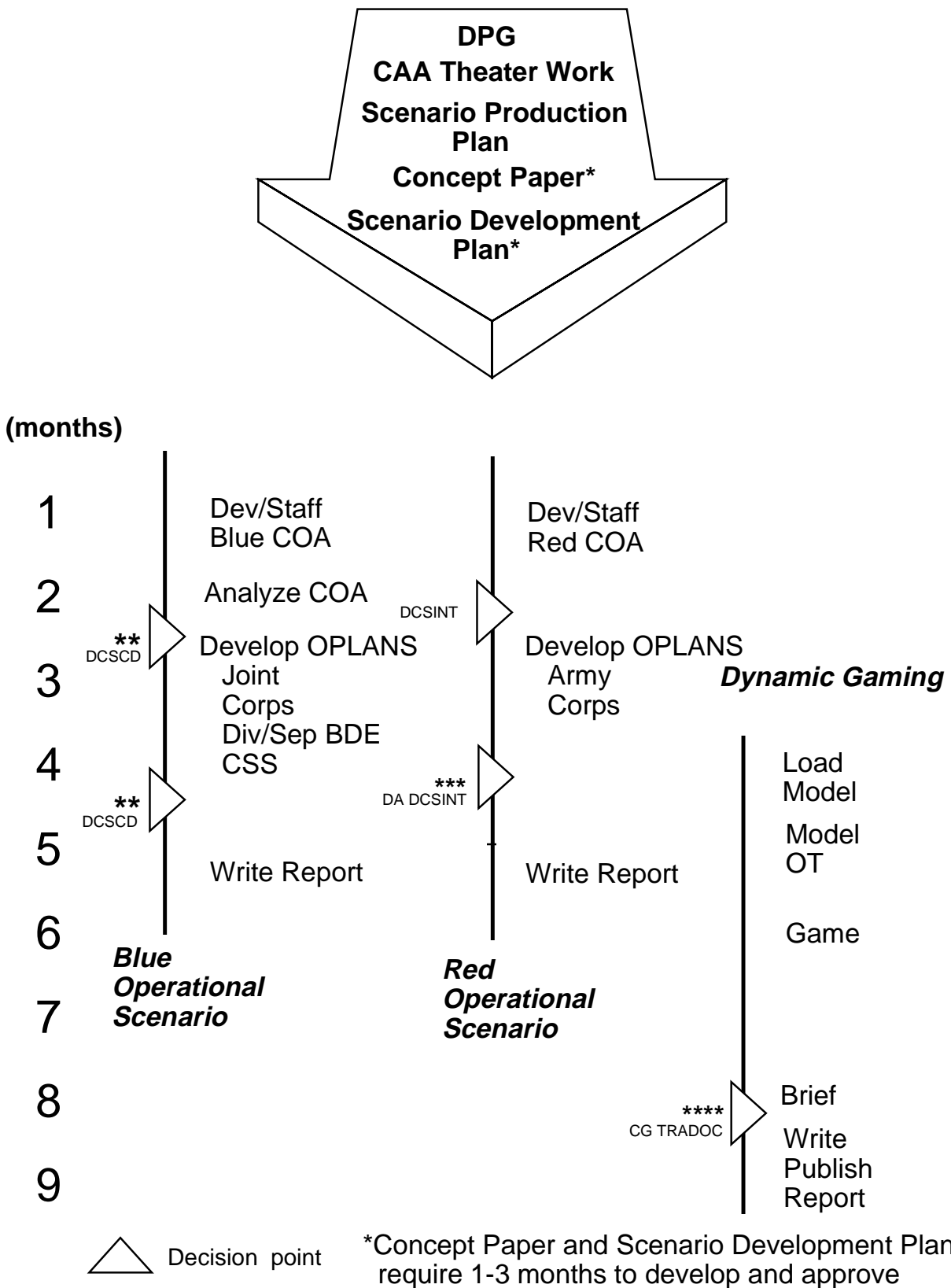


Figure B-1. TRS development and approval process

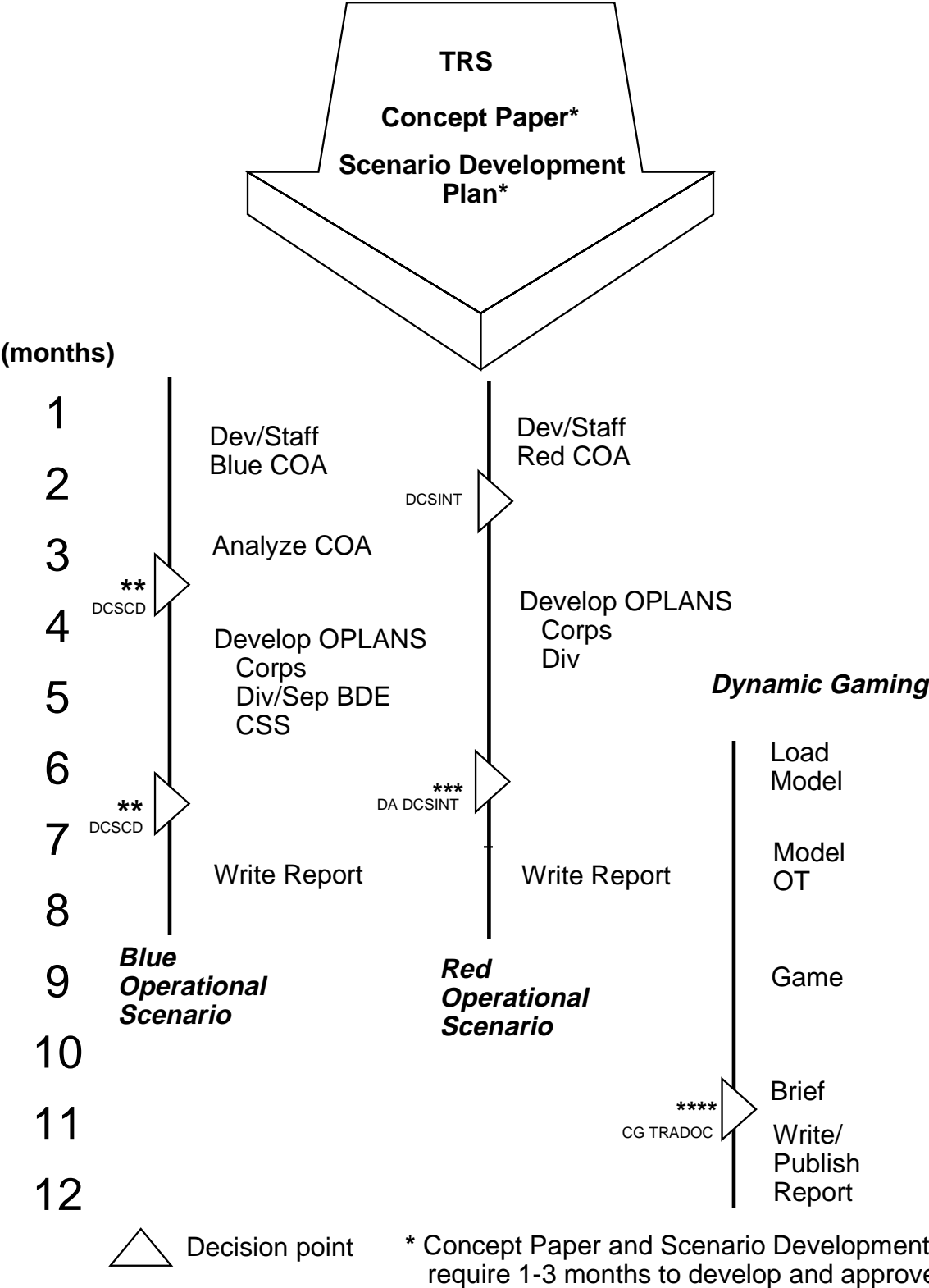
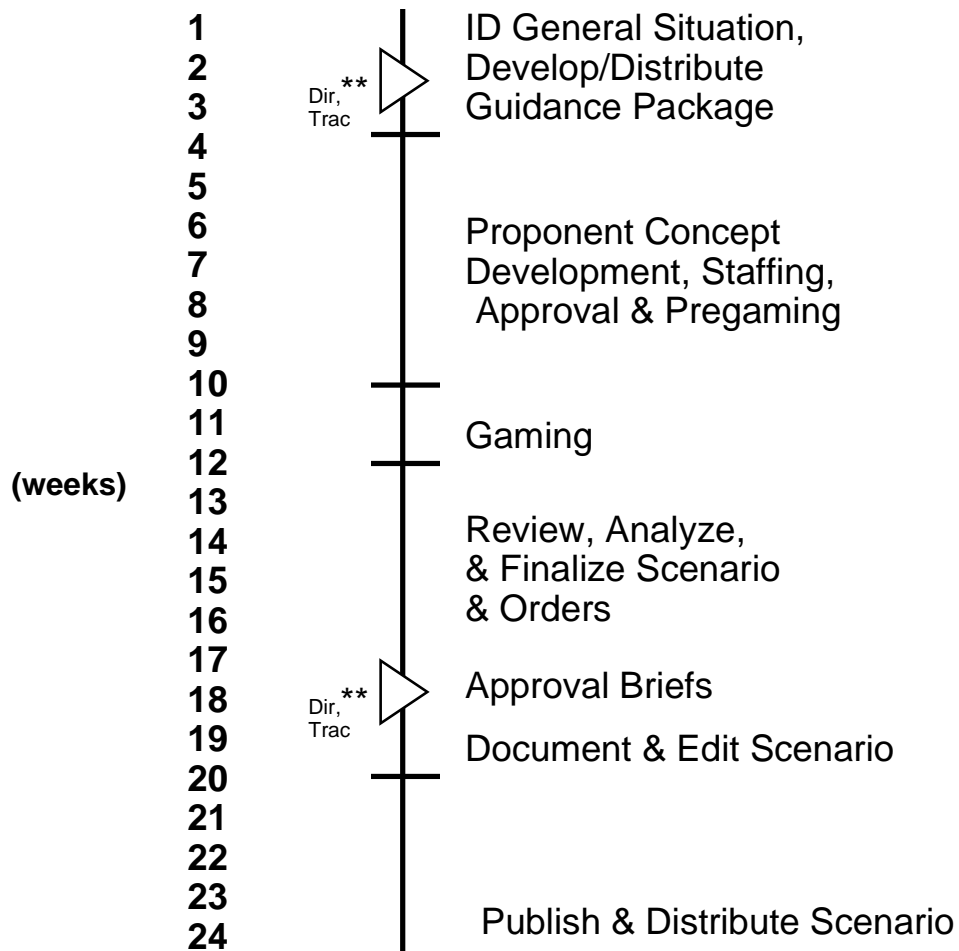
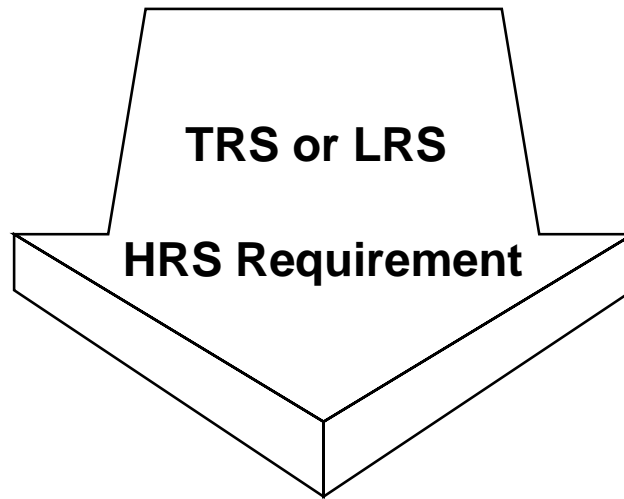


Figure B-2. LRS development and approval process




 Decision point

Figure B-3. HRS development and approval process

Glossary**Section I
Abbreviations**

AFPDA	Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions
AMC	U.S. Army Materiel Command
AMEDD	Army Medical Department
AMSAA	U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity
AR	Army regulation
AWC	U.S. Army War College
CAA	U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency
CAC	U.S. Army Combined Arms Center
CASCOM	Combined Arms Support Command
CDR	commander
CG	Commanding General
CGSC	U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
CINC	commander in chief
COA	course of action
COSCOM	corps support command
CSS	Combat service support
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DCSCD	Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments, HQ TRADOC
DCSDOC	Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine, HQ TRADOC
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, HQDA
DCSINT	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCST	Deputy Chief of Staff for Training, HQ TRADOC
DISCOM	division support command
DPG IPS	Defense Planning Guidance Illustrative Planning Scenarios
DOD	Department of Defense
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
CBRS	Concept Based Requirements System
FDD	Force Design Directorate
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRS	high resolution scenario
LRS	low resolution scenario
OPTEC	Operational Test and Evaluation Command
pam	pamphlet
POM	program objective memorandum
reg	regulation
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRAC	U.S. Army TRADOC Analysis Center

TRADOC	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRS	theater resolution scenario
TSD	Threat Support Directorate

**Section II
Terms****Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions**

Compiled and distributed by CAA, the AFPDA documents the key input data and assumptions provided by the HQDA staff. Force planning studies and analyses use this data in support of the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution System. Primary users of AFPDA data are HQDA and Army study proponents and agencies.

Blue Forces

U.S. or friendly forces described in a scenario.

Combat developments

A major component of force development which includes formulating concepts, doctrine, organization, and materiel objectives and requirements for employing Army forces in a theater of operations and developing Army functional systems which affect or extend into the theater of operations.

Concept Based Requirements System

The process TRADOC uses to identify and implement the changes in doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, materiel, and/or soldiers (DTLOMS) needed to achieve the capabilities required to employ the Army's concept for execution of future missions.

Force Structure

Information concerning effective year, force design, troop lists, systems list, and munitions of friendly and threat forces portrayed in a scenario.

Geographic setting

The systematic arrangement of constituent elements of the battlefield's natural environment (e.g., weather, climate, topography, vegetation).

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Professional Staff Year (PSY)

A unit measurement used to describe the level of study effort, A PSY includes the normal duty hour services of one Government analyst, supported by a proportionate share of the study agency's administrative personnel and appropriate overhead for one year.

Proponent

An agency or staff which has primary responsibility for materiel or subject matter in its area of interest.

Red forces

Those forces which oppose U.S. or allied armed forces.

Studies and analyses

Those examinations of a subject undertaken to provide greater understanding of relevant issues and alternatives which lead to

conclusions and recommendations. It also includes research and development of related data base structures and models for the support of studies and analyses.

Study director

The individual who has the overall lead for planning, performing, and reporting a study.

Study sponsor

The agency which directs another agency to conduct a study. The sponsor is the principal customer for the study product.

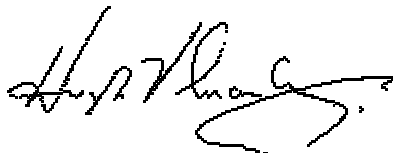
Unaligned forces

Those independent forces which neither oppose nor support red/blue forces.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



HUGH V. MARKEY
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for
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